

For County Judges,
SAMUEL P. GREER.
For County Clerk,
GEORGE P. HARDY.
For County Treasurer,
GEORGE M. WOOD.
For Superintendent Schools,
JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

Andrew Wilson, the independent candidate for county treasurer is out in a card withdrawing from the race, and the organ of that party has taken down the whole ticket, preparatory to some kind of a new movement. What that movement will be, what new form it will take, it is of course impossible to tell just yet. It may be that the "Independent and Greenback" voters of Macon county will tomorrow be turned over to the Democratic party, or possibly some other and still more singular disposition may be made of their political effects. Their "boss" is equal to almost any emergency in the way of crooked politics. Time will tell.

THE REPUBLICAN never enjoyed so large an advertising patronage as at this time. A glance at its advertising columns demonstrates this fact.

A NEWSPAPER that persistently perverts everything it touches soon loses the respect of the community, and its vapors have no more force than the common street liar.

NUMEROUS are the congratulations we daily receive upon the fine appearance of the REPUBLICAN, and from the substantial encouragement we are receiving we have no occasion to regret our recent outlay.

It transpires that the notorious "Bribe" money received \$19,200 from the corruption fund of Boss Tweed, while "Bribe" was editor of the New York Democrat. "Bribe" is a red-hot "reformer" now.

THE art of publishing a successful newspaper has been attained by but few, though there is perhaps no other single pursuit for which so many feel themselves perfectly qualified. Enough money has been sunk in attempts to establish newspapers to pay off the national debt; and, strange to say, notwithstanding the many and disastrous failures, those willing to risk fortunes in journalistic enterprises are as numerous as ever.

THE REPUBLICAN office has never been better prepared to do job printing than now. With new and first-class presses, and large additions of job type, this office can not be excelled in quality and price. And we are glad to realize that the citizens of Macon county appreciate our efforts to establish a first class office. Although the present season has been one of unusual depression, our job department has at all times been doing a fair business.

A notice of protest has been served on the supervisors of Mahomet and Urbana, (Champaign county), because of the non-payment of the principal of \$12,500 bonds in the former, and \$17,000 of the latter. These bonds were issued to the L. B. & W. ten years ago as a part of subscription to the capital stock of that road.

EVERY little while some candidate for Federal office from the South or West is held up for public approval, duly indorsed. Born in Ohio. Now Ohio is a good state to be born in, or to die in; but there are lots of people well prepared for office who were neither born nor live in that state. Let Illinois be tried for a time.—Chicago Post.

M. L. SULLIVANT has 35,000 acres in magnificent corn in Livingston and Ford counties. It will average at least 30 bushels to the acre, which will give 1,000,000 bushels. At 20 cents his crop will bring him a gross return of \$200,000, quite a snug sum for corn alone. But he also harvested an immense crop of hay, oats, rye and wheat.—Pontiac Sentinel.

M. J. GREGG, who has been the President of the French Chamber of Deputies for some years past, will succeed the late M. Thiers as the recognized republican leader in the next assembly. He is a lawyer, a man of ability, experienced in statesmanship, 64 years of age, and an ardent republican. He is looked forward to by the French republicans as the successor of MacMahon in the presidency of the republic. Gambetta is a more brilliant man than Gregg, but is not as capable a leader.—Chicago Journal.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Berlin bankers, Hunkeler & Lange, with a capital of seven millions marks have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Bitterschaffliche bank at Stuttgart. Creditors hope to recover in full after some delay.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The nomination of Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, for associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States will make the following sketch of him of interest to our readers.

Gen. Harlan is about 42 years old, and is blessed with remarkable physical and intellectual powers. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and his father (Jas. Harlan) was the distinguished whig politician who represented the Mercer district in congress from 1836 to 1839. His father was also secretary of state of Kentucky from 1840 to 1844, and from 1850 to the time of his death in 1863, he was attorney general of the state. Harlan county, Kentucky, was named after Gen. Harlan's grand-uncle, who fell in a battle with Indians at Blue Lick. In 1859, when only 24 years of age, General Harlan ran for congress in the Fayette district (then called the VIIth), on the opposition ticket, and, after a hard fight, was defeated by the democratic candidate by a majority of only 67, in a total vote of 43,797. When the war broke out he joined the Union army, and served for two years as Colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry. The death of his father then compelled him to tender his resignation. On returning to civil life General Harlan settled his father's estate, and in the same year (1863) he was elected attorney general of the state on the union ticket, which was headed by the late Governor Bramlette. General Harlan's majority was 52,852 in a total vote of 78,932; Governor Bramlette's majority was 50,918. At the close of his term he removed to Louisville, and returned to the practice of law. General Harlan is probably the best orator in Kentucky, and is one of the ablest and most successful members of the bar in that state. Talent for oratory is a natural gift with him. His command of language is great, and his sense of humor is keen; but he indulges in few rhetorical ornaments in his speeches. When only 21 years of age he canvassed Kentucky for President Fillmore; and there are Kentuckians still living who speak of his boyish eloquence in high terms. Gen. Harlan has the respect of Kentuckians, and his vigorous canvasses made him the leader of the republican party in that state. In 1871 Gen. Harlan was the republican candidate for governor, and polled 89,294 votes against 126,447 for the democratic candidate. In 1875 he was again the republican candidate, and he then increased his vote to 90,795 against 126,976 for Gov. McCreary.—Gen. Harlan is about 5 feet high, and weighs, perhaps, 225 pounds. He has good-natured, expressive blue eyes, fair complexion and hair, a large head, massive, lofty forehead, deep chest and broad shoulders. His power of self-control is great, and he has an abundant gentleness and tact. He is probably the most industrious, untiring canvasser in Kentucky, capable of speaking or writing fifteen or twenty hours every day. It is said he was never sick a day in his life.

HOW THE SENATORS LOOKED.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune sketches the appearance of the senators at the opening session. Mr. Blaine looked remarkably well to-day, better than he has looked since the spring of 1876. Mr. Conkling, impressive and haughty as ever, seemed in good condition for the session's work. Mr. Ferry showed traces of his recent severe illness. The two veterans of the senate in length of service, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Hamlin, did not look a day older. Mr. Edmunds resembled, if possible, more strikingly than ever the well-known picture of St. Jerome. Gen. Darnsided and Gen. Gordon had lost not a whit of their grand military air. Mr. Thurman seemed not to have got over feeling good about the Ohio election, so genial was his usually serious face. There were bouquets and baskets of flowers on several of the desks, the gifts, no doubt, of lady friends of the fortunate recipients. Of course Mr. Conkling was thus favored, and Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Daves, and Mr. Ferry. Nor was any one surprised to see the floral decorations on the desks of General Ransom, Mr. Booth, General Gordon and Mr. Windom, but it looked a little strange to see the solemn face of Mr. Teller peering over the top of a big bouquet. All the senators save three were attired in black. The exceptional toilets were the dark gray suits of Mr. Muxey and Mr. Edmunds, and the new-tweed garments of indescribable color worn by Mr. Ingalls.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The Oswego Falls woolen mills, Oswego, New York, partially burned, Friday. Loss \$100,000; fully insured.
A Reading, Pa., dispatch says the jury has declared six of the seven July rioters "not guilty." The seventh, George Goodhard, was found guilty of exciting to riot.
General Sherman and party arrived at St. Louis, Thursday night, from their western tour, in the health and spirits. They leave for Washington to-day.

OKAYE HALL still preserves his mystery. When he goes to bed at night he imagines that all America is waiting to hear if he is dead or living, and when he gets up in the morning he imagines that all America has had the nightmare on his account.

A stove dealer in Hartford has died of a slight cut made in one of his fingers by a piece of ordinary oxidized sheet zinc. The zinc inflicted a poisonous wound that in a few hours affected the whole circulation, and baffled the efforts of physicians who were then summoned. Oxidized zinc, which is found in numberless houses, should therefore be handled as carefully as Woorars arrows or poisoned Chinese daggers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Case.

Attitude of Republicans towards the President.

Great Bank Failure in Berlin.

News from the Seat of War.

GREAT FIRE AT PORTLAND, ME.

St. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire started in Main street, Portland, and in a short time the block bounded by Main, Chapel, Acadia and Portland streets was in flames, destroying a number of stores. A brisk wind carried the flames along, and St. John was called on for assistance, which was promptly given. At 5 o'clock the burnt district extended from Acadia to Portland street, along Chase street to Acadia, thence to Main street. Both sides of Chapel street were in ruins and several houses on the east side of Acadia, as well as one on the west side, were in flames. At that time it was believed that every house on High street between Acadia and Portland would be destroyed. Temperance Hall, on Simonds street, is on fire.

The fire in Portland burned itself out about 9 o'clock. Nearly seventy-five houses were destroyed, one man burned to death and several men and women injured. Drunkenness and rowdiness were rampant during the progress of the flames. The town council is taking measures to relieve the sufferers. The fire is supposed to be incendiary, previous attempts having been made to burn the building in which the flames were first discovered. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Many of the homeless were sufferers by the St. John fire.

LATER.

Two hundred and thirty wooden houses were burned. There was only one brick house in the whole district. Over 2,000 people were burned out, 700 of whom were sufferers by the great fire on the 20th of June. The loss is fully \$300,000; insurance about \$80,000.

The foundation of a safe gey way while men were working in the ruins, burying half a dozen boys and men.—James Spinlaw was taken out dead; also, one of the boys, Alex. Gilles; another was fatally injured, and all the others seriously hurt. A gang of men are continuing the search for the other missing youth.

The scene during the progress of the fire will not soon be forgotten. Thousands of people were gathered upon Fort Howe, looking down on the immense mass of flames. People who were more interested in the fire rushed through the streets almost frantic. Sick women were carried from burning buildings. Mothers were slow to believe their children were all right, and their efforts to get into dangerous places where they thought their little ones were kept a good many persons busy in preventing them from losing their lives. Shortly after 4 o'clock the wind grew stronger, carrying large showers of sparks, adding to the grandeur and danger.

RANTOUL, ILL., Oct. 20.—The grand jury of this (Champaign) county have indicted H. E. Bullock, of this place, editor of the Rantoul News, for libel, the offense being against several of the county supervisors in publishing in his paper the following: "We publish in this issue the names of the persons who sold themselves out in the last session of the Board of Supervisors. They are a nice lot of blooded bipeds. On close acquaintance and thorough inquiry there seems not to have been a bull pup among them. They are all of pointer breed, with long tails." Then follow the names of nine supervisors of the county. His trial will occur at this time.

A barber at Marysville, a little east of here, has got himself into trouble. He is suspected of setting the fire that burned Parlow's drug store and two other buildings a few days since. It was by saying, "I made more money by the burning of those buildings than by the sale of my shop." He is now under arrest and held to answer.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 20.—Joliet penitentiary now reports 1,900 convicts imprisoned there—much more than can be accommodated. Hence the prison authorities will be obliged to build barracks, as the criminal courts of the state are generally in session, and sending convicts in large numbers to the prison, for whom there is no accommodation. No relief can be expected for some time at least from the erection of the southern penitentiary at Chester, though that work is being forwarded as rapidly as possible.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, last evening, alluded to the case of Gilman, the forger, and said especially hard was it to see his (Beecher's) niece, Gilman's wife, go to a lunatic asylum, as she will do this week, and see also her three children distributed among her friends.

Gilman left Sing Sing to-night for Auburn prison. He had a trunk and satchel, and a lunch from Delmonico's.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The notices to Spofford and Kellogg to appear in person or by counsel to-morrow morning before the committee on privileges and election is to suggest what should be the nature and scope of the inquiry, and what are the points to be proved. This is to enable the committee to decide, in the first place, whether the legislature which chose Kellogg was organized under the authority of the returning board, and next, whether, this being established or admitted, there is any power, in the opinion of the committee, to go behind this fact, and to inquire into the constitutionality of the state law creating the board, or into the manner in which the board acted in making its returns. At the last or extra session the majority of the committee signed a report in favor of Kellogg. The position taken was that Kellogg had a prima facie claim, inasmuch as he had no contestant, and his papers appeared to be in regular form. This report was not presented because it was known that Kellogg would be defeated if his case was pressed at that time. Kellogg supposed that the committee would adhere to their view as embodied in the report, and that the only action in Spofford's case would consist of an unfavorable report based on the conclusions reached by the committee in March last. He was much surprised to receive the notification to attend to-morrow morning, and expressed an intention not to appear in person, but to send an attorney. It is claimed that the basis of the original report is destroyed by the election of Spofford, and the presentation of his credentials. The republican members of the committee are still agreed on reporting in favor of Kellogg, on the ground that if he was legally elected in January last, any subsequent events or transactions leading to the election of another person must go for naught. A decision of this kind ignores the conclusions reached by the senate in the Pinchback case, which was that there had been no election. The republican members of the committee have not, as yet, indicated any disposition to treat Pinchback's claims otherwise than as an attempt to obstruct himself on the attention of the senate. Pinchback thinks his papers are before the committee, but in this he is mistaken. They may be filed in the office of the secretary of state, but even this is not certain.

Republican senators and members are still using their best endeavors to draw forth an authoritative interpretation of the President's order. They have advised members of the Administration that some action on the President's part is necessary, or the states in which elections will be held in November will certainly be lost, and that after that time the Administration need not expect a reconciliation with the party. The republican representatives are evincing considerable anxiety over the intimation that one of their number will to-morrow submit a resolution of indorsement of the Administration. Several of the republican leaders stated to-night that, although they did not intend to antagonize the President, at the same time they were not quite ready, either, to indorse his course.

Speaker Randall intimated to-night that he had changed his first intention of simply announcing three of the standing committees, leaving the rest until a subsequent time. He is now engaged in arranging all the standing committees, and has indicated to certain gentlemen that he is ready to receive any suggestions in regard to the constitution of the more important ones. He has not called in the aid of any one except in the matter of obtaining their views.—He has not decided when he will be able to report the committee, but said to-night that he expected to be able to do so by the end of this week. In speaking of this change, he remarked that upon reflection he found that it would be difficult to announce only a portion of the committees, as it would materially embarrass the construction of the balance. He says that he found the committees can be announced in time to answer all the requirements of the regular business of the session.

Judge Kelley will, under the call of states to-morrow, introduce a bill to repeal the act of January, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payment, and, if the regular order be then proceeded with, he will move to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. As this will require a two-thirds vote, it will hardly pass, but will serve to force a showing of hands.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20.—Another distressing accident occurred this afternoon, from the use of gasoline. Mrs. James R. Timmins, No. 30 University street, was attempting to fill a gasoline stove, when it exploded, setting fire to the carpet on the floor. Her daughter Ella, eighteen years of age, rushed to her mother's rescue, but her clothing too caught fire and she was very badly burned about the lower part of her body. Mrs. Timmins was badly burned about the arms and upper part of the body. Mr. Timmins, who was in the yard, heard the screams in the house and ran to the assistance of his suffering wife and child. His clothing also caught fire, and he was badly burned about the face and head. They finally succeeded in putting out the flames, after all had been severely injured. The house was damaged considerably by the explosion and fire. None of the family are fatally burned, but they will carry the scars as long as they live.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—General Grant today visits Commodore Ashbury, at Brighton, and returns on Tuesday. It is expected he will go to Paris, on Wednesday.
The Shah of Persia intends visiting London and Paris next spring.
The great Bolton strike is augmented by the trunners and pieces of Man-nock's mills.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—Suliman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have incorporated 18,000 Bulgarians into their army and that he expects to be attacked. He has entrenched himself so as to cover Rastchuk.
Arefi Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador to Paris, is instructed to state immediately on his arrival the terms on which Turkey would make peace if the powers wish to mediate.
In consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's disaster, all troops in Constantinople are being sent hastily to Trebizond. Achmet Eyoub Pasha will go immediately to take command at Erzeroum.
Suliman Pasha is about to send Col. Valentino Baker and other English officers back to Constantinople.
Karaol, Oct. 17.—Gen. Heymann is advancing on Erzeroum.
Kars is surrounded, and negotiations for its surrender have been opened. The Russian headquarters are now at Voznikar. Gen. Iezaroff is marching against Ismail Pasha.
A General formerly in the American army and now correspondent of the New York Times has been expelled from Rumania by the Russian authorities, because he served in the Turkish army during the Crimean war. This measure appears ill advised and severe.
The report is current that Rumanians recaptured the second Grevitza redoubt on Saturday, but this is not yet confirmed.

THE LATEST.
A member of the Red Cross Society says orders have been received to prepare for the reception of 6,000 wounded. This is evidently an exaggeration. It is probably about 800 or 900. It is said that the Turks had mined the redoubt, and waiting until it was full of Rumanians, exploded it and then made their assault. It is thought that fighting is still going on.
A special from Turluk, dated Saturday, says the Turks have evacuated Kadikoi, for fear the Russians would block their communication with Rastchuk, and have retired to Rasgrad. Russian cavalry from the Dobudschah have advanced as far as Kavarna.
A late telegram from Rasgrad says a detachment of the army has arrived at that place, but the positions at Seemk and Kude Kol are retained for the present by the Turks. It seems evident, however, that a retrograde movement has commenced. Suliman Pasha has gone to make a personal inspection of the fortification of Rastchuk.
DES MOINES, Oct. 20.—At an adjourned meeting of the members of the bar of the United States circuit court of Iowa, held here to-day, Ex-United States Senator Wright presiding, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to report upon the published charges in respect to the Iowa Central Railroad against Judge Dillon, made its report through Judge Nease, its chairman. The report was quite elaborate and characterizes the charges as being utterly without foundation or excuse, and without color of evidence to sustain them. The resolutions further express the utmost confidence in the judge, censuring in severe terms the efforts made by the authors of the charges to tarnish his reputation and taint his legal name. The report was unanimously adopted. The court room was filled with lawyers representing the bar of nearly every county in the state.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Russian official dispatch from Gorny Studen reports that in one of their assaults on Friday, the Rumanians entered and occupied the second Grevitza redoubt before Plevna, but during the evening the redoubt was recaptured by the Turks.
A telegram dated Corbodin, Saturday, says the Rumanians captured the redoubt on Friday after three vigorous assaults, but during the night the Turks collected all their forces, recaptured it after a most sanguinary contest. It was expected fighting would continue Saturday.

ROME, Oct. 20.—The Pope seems to have lost interest in the affairs of the Church, and almost invariably dismisses any one who comes to talk to him on business. The affairs of the papacy are without any supreme pontifical guidance, being conducted simply by the heads of the various state departments, and by the presidents of the various congregations.—Jealousy reigns among these bodies, and as each does as it suits its chiefs, the papal government is threatened with division and anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. Bliss, of this city, last night left for Indianapolis, on request of Senator Morton and family who desire his advice and attention, although it is not said that any immediate danger to the Senator is apprehended.

FOUND AT LAST

The Perfection of
HARD COAL BASE BURNERS!

—Viz: The—
CROWN JEWEL.

—Also the—
GOOD RECORD.

Which is an Excellent Stove and at
Very Low Prices

For Soft Coal call and see the

CROWN DIAMOND,
Revolution and Rotary

Also a full assortment of all kinds of

COAL & WOOD STOVES.

—A Full Line of—

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

ETC., ETC.,

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

R. C. CROCKER,

No. 9 Water Street.

Oct 17-77-d&wt

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW'S

ONE PRICE---CASH

DRY GOODS!

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

All the New Novelties in Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.
An Immense Stock of Table Linens, Crashos and all Housekeeping Goods.
The best Stock of Cassimeres, Water-Proofs, Plain and Rough Beaver Cloakings we ever had.
The Most Complete Lines of Cloaks, Shawls and Felt Skirts ever in Our House.
Black Alpacaes and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres and Black and Colored Silks at Lower Prices than ever before shown in Decatur.
Plain and Plaid Flannels, Blankets, Gents' Ladies' and Children's Underwear, down to the bottom; Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Hoopskirts—well, we have got everything nice, and cheap.
Come and see.
Decatur, Oct 17-77-d&wt

GO AND SEE

S. EINSTEIN'S

BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which Special Bargains are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

50 Yards	Brown Muslin.	1.00
18 "	Soft Finish Bleached Muslin.	1.00
16 "	Best Dark Calico.	1.00
18 "	Good Cotton Flannel.	1.00

Also a full line of Black Alpacaes, Cashmeres, Plaid and Fancy Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Give me a call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sep 17-77-d&wt

AND STILL THEY COME!

C. B. PRESCOTT,

The BOSS MUSIC DEALER of Central Illinois, is receiving and shipping instruments nearly every day. He has just received another fine, large stock of MATHUSHEK PIANOS AND WESTERN COTTAGE ORGANS, which he is selling at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. Now is the time to buy a Piano or Organ at a Bargain.
Oct 16-77-d&wt

THE NEW

"DAUNTLESS"

THE "BOSS" STOVE

FOR HARD COAL!

Largest Heating Capacity!

MORE WEIGHT,

THEREFORE MORE DURABLE

THAN ANY STOVE IN THE TRADE.

A REAL PARLOR ORNAMENT.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

PRICES CLEAR DOWN

CLOSE TO CRISWOLD

GARLAND

FOR 1877.

ARCAND

FOR 1877.

IF

YOU

INTEND

OR

IF

YOU

DON'T

INTEND

TO

BUY

A

BASE BURNER FOR HARD COAL,

COME IN AND WARM YOURSELF

BY EITHER THE "GARLAND" OR "ARGAND"

And see with how little expense you can heat your house with one of these stoves, instead of the old style soft coal or wood burner.

Sept 17-77-d&wt

MOREHOUSE & WELLS.

